**California Energy Commission** 

# **DOCKETED**

08-AFC-8A

TN # 2918

FEB. 06 2013

#### STATUS CONFERENCE

#### BEFORE THE

# ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the:	)	
	)	
Amended Application for Certification	)	Docket No.
for the Hydrogen Energy California	)	08-AFC-08A
Project	)	
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CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

HEARING ROOM A

1516 NINTH STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 2013

10:30 a.m.

Reported by: John Cota

Contract No. 170-09-002

#### COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT

Karen Douglas, Presiding Member

Andrew McAllister, Associate Member

# HEARING OFFICER, ADVISORS PRESENT

Raoul Renaud, Hearing Officer

Galen Lemei, Advisor to Commissioner Douglas

Jennifer Nelson, Advisor to Commissioner Douglas

Patrick Saxon, Advisor to Commissioner McAllister

Eileen Allen, Commissioners' Technical Adviser for Facility Siting

#### CEC STAFF PRESENT

Lisa DeCarlo, Staff Counsel

John Heiser, Assistant Project Manager

Robert Worl, Project Manager

#### OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADVISER

Blake Roberts, Assistant Public Adviser

#### **APPLICANT**

Michael J. Carroll, Attorney Latham & Watkins

George Landman Mark Lerdal Marisa Mascaro (via WebEx) Hydrogen Energy California

Dale Shileikis (via WebEx) URS Corporation

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#### <u>INTERVENORS</u>

Andrea Issod (via WebEx)
Kern-Kaweah Chapter of the Sierra Club

## **GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES**

Paul Detwiler (via WebEx)
United States Department of Energy (DOE)

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#### PROCEEDINGS

10:36 a.m.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right, good morning, we will now begin the status conference. This is the Hydrogen Energy California Project at the California Energy Commission. My name is Raoul Renaud, I am the Hearing Officer assigned to this matter. We are meeting here in Hearing Room A in Sacramento at Energy Commission headquarters.

We have a number of representatives of parties here in the room and we also have a number of people participating by telephone through our WebEx system. I think we'll start out with introductions first so we all know who is here and then we'll review the agenda and then get into our discussions.

Sitting here at the dais to my immediate left is

Karen Douglas, the Presiding Member of the Committee, and to
her left is Galen Lemei and Jennifer Nelson her advisors.

Also at the far end of the dais is Eileen Allen, the

Commissioners' technical advisor for facility siting. To my
right is Andrew McAllister, Commissioner and Associate

Member of the Committee, and to his right is Pat Saxton, his
advisor.

Let me ask for those in the room to introduce themselves starting with applicant.

MR. CARROLL: Yes, Mike Carroll with Latham & 1 2 Watkins on behalf of the applicant. 3 MR. LERDAL: Mark Lerdal from the applicant. 4 MR. LANDMAN: George Landman with the applicant. 5 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Thank you. 6 MR. CARROLL: Mr. Renaud, also from the applicant, 7 Marisa Mascaro, Senior Vice President for Legal and 8 Regulatory Affairs is on and also Dale Shileikis, Senior Vice President with URS, the applicant's consultant, is on 9 10 the phone. 11 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Great, thank you. And 12 staff? 13 MS. DeCARLO: Lisa DeCarlo, Energy Commission staff counsel. 14 15 MR. WORL: Bob Worl, project manager. Also we have the assistant project manager, John Heiser, and a 16 number of technical staff who we can introduce if it becomes 17 18 appropriate. 19 I also wanted to mention that Paul Detwiler from 20 the Department of Energy was going to call in and be on the 21 line and I'm wondering if he is, in fact, with us. 22 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: He is appearing here on

I also want to introduce in the room Blake -- I'm

the screen and is present, thank you. And we'll get to

introductions from the phone-in people in a moment.

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sorry, I've forgotten your last name, I know it's Blake.
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              MR. ROBERTS: It's Blake Roberts.
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              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Roberts.
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              MR. ROBERTS: Yes, the Assistant Public Adviser.
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              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Very good, thank you very
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   much. And now let's turn to those participating by phone.
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   Are there any of the parties, that is intervenors, who would
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    introduce themselves, please?
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              (No response.)
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              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Any intervenors on the
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   phone? I am going to call roll in that case since we are
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   not hearing from anybody. Okay, CURE, California Unions for
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   Reliable Energy, are you represented today?
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              (No response.)
              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Association of Irritated
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   Residents, Tom Frantz?
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              (No response.)
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              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Sierra Club?
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              (No response.)
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              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Environmental Defense
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   Fund?
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              (No response.)
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              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Natural Resources Defense
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   Council?
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              (No response.)
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HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Kern County Farm Bureau? 1 2 (No response.) 3 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: HECA Neighbors, Chris Romanini? 4 5 (No response.) 6 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Okay. Then if 7 representatives of any government agency or other government 8 entities would introduce themselves, please. 9 (No response.) 10 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Mr. Detwiler, are you 11 there? MR. WORL: I wonder if we have a --12 13 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: I wonder if they're muted 14 or something? Let me see. 15 MR. WORL: Sierra Club is also on the list but 16 didn't respond to your roll call. 17 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Let me just ask if 18 anybody who is phoning in would just say something so we can 19 make sure you can hear us. 20 (No response.) 21 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: That's not good. All 22 right, well we are going to just take a moment here and make 23 sure we have the audio working correctly before we proceed. 24 Matt, it seems that they can't hear us. Okay, 25 we've got it? All right, I'm going to begin again with roll

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call for the intervenors. California Unions for Reliable
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   Energy?
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              (No response.)
              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Association of Irritated
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   Residents, Tom Frantz?
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              (No response.)
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              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: If you're here please
 8
   speak up. Sierra Club?
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              MS. ISSOD: Hi, this is Andrea Issod.
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              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Good, thank you. Okay.
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              Environmental Defense Fund?
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              (No response.)
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              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Natural Resources Defense
   Council?
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15
              (No response.)
16
              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Kern County Farm Bureau?
17
              (No response.)
18
              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: HECA Neighbors, Chris
19
   Romanini?
20
              (No response.)
21
              HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right. Are there any
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    other -- any representatives of government agencies on the
23
   phone who would introduce themselves, please.
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              MR. DETWILER: Paul Detwiler for the US Department
25
   of Energy.
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HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Thank you, sir, and welcome. Okay. And let me repeat for those who might not have heard me before, those of you who are on the phone, you may have papers on your desk, other activities you are doing there. We can hear what you are doing and it gets amplified and is pretty loud in the room in here. So if you can make an effort to keep your extraneous noises down that would be much appreciated. That will enable all of us to hear one another and to hear you. Thank you.

Okay, let's just briefly go over the agenda as set forth in the notice that was published for today's hearing.

We will hear reports from the applicant and staff and intervenors to the extent they want to provide a report regarding the status of the case and anything they wish to bring up and we will discuss scheduling issues.

In connection with the schedule, the Sierra Club has filed a motion to extend the discovery cutoff and so we'll discuss that in connection with the Sierra Club's motion and the schedule.

In addition, the Committee Members may have some issues they wish to raise with the parties.

After that we will proceed to a public comment period when we will allow members of the public to make comments to the committee regarding the matter.

And after that if necessary the Committee may

adjourn to a closed session for deliberation.

Those of you who filed status reports, we appreciate that, thank you very much, they are very helpful.

It was the last set of status reports that really prompted the calling of this status conference because the applicant and the staff appeared to have a disagreement over the date, the appropriate date for the publication of the PSA, the Preliminary Staff Assessment. Since that time we have received newer status reports from the parties and those indicate that there is still some disagreement between the parties, between the applicant and the staff regarding the appropriate date that we should schedule for the PSA.

And maybe before we get into the discussion of that I'll ask for clarification from staff. Your Status Report No. 4 indicates in the text at page three that the publication of the PDOC is expected in mid-March 2013 and that staff would require at least 30 days from that date to complete the PSA. which would take us to mid-April. You've got a suggested schedule table on page five, which indicates a PSA date of March 29. So I think we should just clarify which of those dates you want us to consider to be staff's date.

MS. DeCARLO: Certainly. And unfortunately we can't give you a hard date because it does depend on issuance of the PDOC so we would need at a minimum 30 days

from issuance of the PDOC. We have been given a range from the air district about when that might be and they have indicated, I think the latest information we have and the applicant might have some updates to this is, late February to mid-March. And so we would need 30 days from the date that is issued, at a minimum, to turn around a PSA.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Very good, thank you.

Applicant is indicating a PSA publication date of March 1st with the PDOC coming out on February 1st. So you are in agreement on the 30 day part but in disagreement as to when the PDOC would be. Mr. Carroll, do you care to comment on that?

MR. CARROLL: Yes. There were a handful of outstanding issues with the air district; those have been put to rest. We have had extensive discussion with them over the last several weeks and as of yesterday, in fact, resolved the last outstanding issue which related to the federal conformity analysis.

When I spoke with Dave Warner of the air district yesterday I informed him of our need for a PDOC by February 1st in order to adhere to applicant's proposed schedule. He indicated to me at that time that he did not know of any reason that they could not produce a PDOC by February 1, given that we had, at that point, resolved all outstanding issues, with the caveat that he was going to check with his

staff just to make sure that there wasn't something he was unaware of. So as of yesterday we were getting a positive reading from the air district staff on their ability to produce a PDOC by February 1. It doesn't sound like we have air district staff on the call today.

We are in agreement and we understand that the CEC staff needs 30 days between PDOC and PSA so what I would suggest is that if we could set a schedule that floats based on that. So that the PSA due date would be 30 days from the issuance of the PDOC and then it would be incumbent upon the applicant to work with the air district to get that out as soon as possible.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right, how does that sound to staff?

MS. DeCARLO: It sounds great for the Air Quality section but I don't think we can commit to anything earlier than at least mid-March for the entire PSA because we are coordinating with the Department of Energy, so that inserts a little extra time to ensure -- because this document will stand in as their Draft EIS to ensure that they're comfortable with the conclusions we're reaching in our analysis. So, you know, the end of March would be ideal for us but no sooner than mid-March for the entire package.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Okay.

MS. DeCARLO: And then, obviously, depending upon

30 days from issuance of the PDOC.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Ms. DeCarlo, just a quick question. Can you tell us how the coordination with Department of Energy is impacting the schedule specifically?

MS. DeCARLO: Nothing as of yet, we just anticipate needing to fold in a little extra review time. Our staff, Energy Commission staff, is taking the lead on writing the analysis. There are a couple of components that are specific to NEPA that will need to be inserted and provided by DOE but those are minor. Basically their purpose and needs statement, a flood plains assessment and there might be one or two other small components that they'll need to provide us to insert. But I think the main, the main need for a little extra time is just to ensure that they have time to review our analysis and are comfortable with what we're concluding.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay. So you are not raising procedural steps that are different between NEPA and CEQA at this stage, you're saying that you have another agency you're coordinating with that will be reviewing the draft. And is Energy Commission staff taking the lead on drafting the NEPA-only sections or is DOE drafting those sections?

MS. DeCARLO: I believe DOE will be taking the helm on those.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Thank you.

MR. CARROLL: That is the case, DOE -- it's not a future matter it's a past matter. DOE did take the lead on drafting the NEPA-only sections and submitted them about six weeks ago to the CEC staff and so we don't believe that there is a need for additional delay with the PSA because of the coordination because we think that's largely happened.

And I realize, you know, we're down to quibbling between two to four weeks here, which in some of these discussions is not a lot of time. But it's an important period of time because we are trying to get to an FSA by May 1st because the diligence on the financing for this project, which is fairly complex, is scheduled to get underway in May. And the lenders are going to want to know with some degree of specificity what the CEC staff's position on the project is when they commence their diligence. And so that's really what is driving the schedule and really why two to four weeks, March 1st versus the middle or end of March, makes a difference to us.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Can you elaborate a little bit on the financial concerns that may be impacting the schedule at this time?

MR. CARROLL: This is about a \$4 billion capital investment on the project, which is significantly greater than the typical Energy Commission project. What that means

is that there will be a relatively large group of lenders involved, lenders' counsel involved, all of them wanting to conduct extensive due diligence on the project before they make any commitments. And so we are anticipating that that process is going to take longer than it would for funding of a typical project and therefore we need to get it underway sooner than we typically would and the schedule right now has that diligence starting in May of 2013.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Can you help us understand what portion of that \$4 billion is supported in some way by the Department of Energy program?

MR. CARROLL: Do you want to speak to that point?

MR. LERDAL: Yes I can. We have a grant with the
Department of Energy of --

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Excuse me, would you just identify yourself.

MR. LERDAL: I'm sorry. Mark Lerdal, president of Hydrogen Energy California.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Thank you.

MR. LERDAL: We have a grant with the Department of Energy of \$408 million.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Four hundred and eight or 480?

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PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Four hundred eight.

MR. LERDAL: What Mike was, Mike Carroll was just 1 2 speaking about with respect to this due diligence is 3 primarily from the Japanese Bank of International 4 Cooperation, which is related to generically their export/ 5 import agency. And the Japanese Bank of International Cooperation has pledged -- soft-pledged to begin their due 6 7 diligence in May, but with respect to 60 percent of the debt 8 necessary for this project because one of the primary suppliers of the gasifier and the power block is Mitsubishi 9 Heavy Industries. So more specifically, what Mike Carroll 10 11 was just speaking about was the fact that the Japanese Bank 12 of International Cooperation will be leading the due 13 diligence efforts on behalf of the Japanese banks and they have set their schedule as kicking off on the 1st of May. 14 15 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: And part of their 16 interest in investing is supporting the Mitsubishi 17 involvement in the project; is that what you just --18 MR. LERDAL: That's correct. 19 PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Make sure I understood 20 that. 21 MR. LERDAL: That's correct. PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: That's correct. 22 And 23 the soft-pledge of 60 percent of the debt, that would be 60 percent of the remaining project cost minus the DOE grant? 24 25 MR. LERDAL: No, they will be -- in a project like this typically there will be 25 percent equity and 75 percent debt so really what we are talking about is somewhere around a \$2 billion number.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right? Okay. I guess I have a follow-up question. What would be the consequence if just for various reasons we weren't able to get to the FSA by May or the decision by September, as you have suggested?

MR. LERDAL: I think it would probably be a day for day delay. Honestly, it's not, this doesn't kill the project, 30 days doesn't kill this project. I don't want to stand up here and say, if we don't get this done by May 1st we'll be done for sure. This will be -- we were expecting to have a financial closing in the fourth quarter of this year. If it moved it to the first quarter of next year that's perhaps likely because of this.

I think that one of the concerns that the Japanese group has show to us has been the difficulty in the -- all the commercial arrangements and the slippage in the schedule to date and I think there is some concern on our counterparts there that we don't have as much support from the federal and state government as they're providing from their side. So it's more of an art than it is a science but I don't want to, I don't want to mislead you and say, if we lose 30 days this project is doomed.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Thank you, appreciate that, okay.

In addition to the air district issue the staff in its status report raised water as a -- go ahead, another question.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Before the Hearing
Officer goes to another topic I just wanted to ask, and I
know Department of Energy is on the phone. Mr. Detwiler, if
you could maybe give us your sense of the review time that
you think DOE will need to add on to getting the staff
document. That would help the Committee.

MR. DETWILER: All right. Well keep in mind that because it will serve the purposes of NEPA there will need to be a 45 day comment period, so between the PSA and the FSA at least. Plus time to respond to those comments.

Comments that go to NEPA issues would be responded to by DOE, comments that go to exclusively CEC issues would be responded by the Commission staff, and if there are joint issues I anticipate us working together on responses. But I think we can work within the schedule that the Commission needs between the PSA and the FSA, with the understanding that we just need to have a 45 day comment period. I believe but I am not certain that the comment period is 30 days under CEQA but I am not sure of that.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay, that's helpful.

And I guess I was also asking you whether -- I was asking you in terms of the time that it will take to get a draft out. I think it's quite, you know, plausible that you would need to look at the draft that's written by our staff and review it and sign off or supplement or edit and that could take some time. Is your -- is the schedule that was provided by staff, does that work in your time line and the review that you are anticipating?

MR. DETWILER: I believe so, yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay.

MR. DETWILER: Of course it's always difficult to predict the review time for a document you have never seen.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Yes it is. Thank you.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: Mr. Detwiler, this is Commissioner McAllister. Are there any other, sort of, timing issues or conditions or any other sort of contingencies that are built into the grant from DOE to this project that we should know about in that they -- particularly for the schedule, which is the topic we're talking about right now?

MR. DETWILER: The two that you should know about, one -- and this is sort of the backstop to this whole thing. The federal funds expire on September 30, 2015, they were appropriated under the Recovery Act. So unless they are spent by that date they are no longer available to the

project.

Second, the Department's funding tends to go to the front end of this project and we are almost as anxious as the applicant to start to get other private investment into this. So I don't think -- I think that pretty much sums up our position right now.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Can I ask,
Mr. Detwiler, just a follow-up question? September 30,
2015, is that a start of construction date or is that a
project on-line date? What's the trigger?

MR. DETWILER: No, no, no. The money that DOE is providing has to actually be spent by then.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay, so it's an expenditure draw down date.

MR. DETWILER: Expenditure draw down date. Now it doesn't -- as long as that money is spent I don't -- that does not correspond to the start of commercial operations or I think even the end of construction right now. But we'll be front -- we'll be paying for the initial construction activities, assuming that we make a decision to proceed based on the EIS. But we anticipate that all of the money that DOE would give to construction would under the current schedule be spent by September 30, 2015, so none of them would be lost.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Right. And you're

talking about spending the money on construction. Is equipment purchase another --

MR. DETWILER: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: -- eligible for draw down?

MR. DETWILER: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay, thanks.

MR. DETWILER: And I just want to clarify too, we're funding the preliminary design and the permitting processes that we are in right now as well. Not all of it but we are contributing to it.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: What are you contributing to the permitting process?

MR. DETWILER: We cost-share in the fees for the design and for, I believe, part of the legal fees and permit development fees. I can give you a -- I can't speak to what we're doing but we are cost-sharing in most of the activities seeking permits and things like that.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: You know, that's helpful and I think that I, at least, would like to understand that better. Maybe if you can't give us the details today, if you could give it to us --

MR. DETWILER: Right. We can give you the spend plan for this phase of the project and for the subsequent phases.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Yes, that would be very helpful, thank you.

MR. DETWILER: Sure.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right, thank you all, that was an excellent discussion.

Let's turn a little bit to the water issue that was raised in staff's Status Report No. 4 and responded to in a filing that came in yesterday from applicant. And since staff raised it maybe I'll let you go first. Why don't you, you want to summarize for us the water issue and how that may be impacting the schedule in staff's view?

MS. DeCARLO: Sure. And I don't know that this is fundamentally a schedule issue. We do hope to have a workshop prior to issuance of the PSA to try and explore some potential alternatives, we just wanted to raise the issue and indicate that we still have concerns about the water supply. We raised these initially in our issues ID report and we have been trying to sort through the issues.

Fundamentally, the project will be using 7500 acre/feet of water and that's a lot. That's a lot. Probably more than we have seen in a power plant since I've been here, over a decade, and so that initially raises a concern. Now it's proposed to be coming from groundwater with a somewhat high TDS but not necessarily out of the range of what's usable for the farming that's occurring in

the area, so we just want to explore potential alternative approaches.

Our one concern is that the justification for the use of this water appears to stem from the Buena Vista Final EIR that instituted this remediation program for the saline water. Staff's concern is that there doesn't appear to be any support for the conclusions reached in that FEIR.

We have been -- apparently the FEIR refers to reports that substantiate their conclusion that this program would be beneficial, would be beneficial to the water in the area and staff hasn't been able to find those reports. I know the applicant has tried to provide them and we haven't received them yet. So that's the one concern, that there is this reliance on the FEIR and we are not sure that the FEIR conclusions are fundamentally supported. So we are investigating that.

But ultimately we want to see, is there an alternative water supply? Is there higher saline water, higher TDS water out there that perhaps the applicant could explore or are there other options?

So we're hoping -- we plan to release our draft analysis in the next day or two that identifies our thinking on the modeling that we were provided from the applicant and our exploration of the various options that we would like to pursue or at least discuss further with the applicant. And

we are hoping once we release that to schedule a workshop in early February, I believe, to sort out these issues.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: So the question that was coming to my mind as you said staff had concerns about water was, great, glad you have concerns, but do you need more information? And you've partially, you have answered that to some extent by saying you're still looking for these reports. Is there any other information that staff lacks?

MS. DeCARLO: I believe that's fundamentally the information we're seeking. And we can proceed without those. I mean, if it ends up that those don't exist then we would look at the alternatives more closely.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Okay. Mr. Carroll, any response?

MR. CARROLL: Yes. Let me say at the outset, we have a great deal of respect for the water staff at the CEC, both in terms of their substantive expertise and generally they are very diligent and good to work with.

In this particular case, however, we are very frustrated. The water supply plan for this project has not changed. Certain aspects of this project have changed over the last several years abut the water supply plan has been the same since the original AFC was filed in May of 2009. So to be sitting here in January of 2013 with the staff saying that there is additional information that they are

lacking is very frustrating to us.

And as indicated in the filing that we submitted yesterday, there was a great deal of activity related to the water supply plan early on in these proceedings and then it went essentially radio silence. Our belief had been up until just prior to the holidays that all of the major issues related to the water supply plan had been resolved through those extensive early discussions and that the staff was writing its PSA section. So we were surprised and frustrated when this issue arose just prior to the holidays.

We don't have any problem moving forward with another workshop. With respect to the analysis underlying the Buena Vista Water Storage District Final EIR, it wasn't until today that I fully understood what it was staff was referring to in terms of the additional information they were looking for. We don't believe that exists. I've been communicating with URS by email since Ms. DeCarlo and I spoke just before the conference starting. We don't think there is any additional information there. But I think our main source of frustration is, if the staff had a request it should have been made clear prior to now, given that the water supply plan has been under review for three and a half years at this point.

So we're frustrated. We understand that they need to do the analysis that they need to do. We are prepared to

help them with that in any way that we can. We really need to avoid having the schedule impacted by any additional workshops or data collection needs.

And finally with respect to the substantive issues related to the water supply plan. We believe, and the water storage district believes, that this is a superior water supply plan. Our filing yesterday included a couple of letters from the Buena Vista Water Storage District laying out their justification for that and their enthusiastic support for this water supply plan. So we think at the end of the day any substantive concerns that the staff may have can be resolved in a way that is supportive of the proposed water supply plan.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right, staff, any response to that? You're familiar with the two letters that were attached, I take it?

MS. DeCARLO: Yes. And ultimately staff's concern is that there are assumptions that we haven't seen the data to support and this is a large amount of water that the project is proposing to use.

And while the supply plan hasn't changed the average amount of water proposed to be used has changed. The original project proposed, I believe, around 4800 acre/feet average with a maximum of 7500 and this project now is proposing an average and maximum of 7500, so an almost

doubling of the average use. So there is concern. We just want to make sure we are doing a thorough analysis and ensuring that the ultimate -- what is ultimately permitted is the best that we can possibly do in terms of minimizing impacts and complying with our water policy.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right. And these concerns that staff has regarding water are reflected in staff's proposed schedule I take it?

MS. DeCARLO: Yes, yeah.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right, okay.

MS. DeCARLO: And if it ends up that we can't schedule a workshop prior to issuance of the PSA, whatever date we're given from the Committee, then we'll hold the workshop afterwards. We're ready. We've got our analysis pretty much in draft form, it's just -- it would be nice to be able to work it over a little bit with the applicant and see if there is any path forward with some of these alternatives.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Okay. Mr. Carroll, did you want to say something else? I thought maybe you did.

MR. CARROLL: No.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: No? Okay, all right, thank you. All right.

Also in connection with the schedule we have a request from Sierra Club in the form of a motion to extend

the discovery cutoff. And when I received this I went and looked -- and as Sierra Club points out, we normally count the discovery period as 180 days from the date of determination of data adequacy.

In this case, because we are dealing with an amended AFC, the data adequacy part didn't apply. And if we count 180 days from when the amendment was filed, or the amended AFC was filed, that would get us to October 29, 2012. Obviously we are beyond that date. There is still some discovery going on. Let me ask Sierra Club, since you have made this request, what date you had in mind because you did not specify one?

MS. ISSOD: Oh, hi, this is Andrea Issod with Sierra Club.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Yes.

MS. ISSOD: We were just basically asking to submit the additional requests that were attached to the motion.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Okay, thank you. And to get those responded to basically is your request.

MS. ISSOD: Right.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right. Mr. Carroll, did you have a response to Sierra Club's request?

MR. CARROLL: Yes. The applicant doesn't have any opposition to the Sierra Club's request to extend the

discovery period for the purpose of propounding those data requests that were attached to their motion. We have those. We are already in the process of reviewing them and starting to prepare responses.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right.

MR. CARROLL: So we don't have any problem responding to those additional data requests.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right. Well that sounds to me like there is basically an agreement between the parties as to this matter and so the Committee will not rule on it. If you get into further, have any further concerns about it let us know but it sounds as though you are in good shape here. Does that sound acceptable, Andrea?

MS. ISSOD: Yes, thank you.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Okay, good, thank you, all right. Okay.

Committee members, do you feel you have enough information that we could decide on a schedule or is there further issues you want to bring up with the parties before we move into any other discussions here? I think we've pretty much covered it.

MR. CARROLL: If I may just add, I did receive during the course of the proceedings here an email from Dave Warner at the air district indicating all participating staff are saying that they think February 1 is doable,

meaning issuance of a PDOC by that date. That's just an additional point of information.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right, thank you, that's good to know. Okay, good.

I think we do have some questions the Committee Members may wish to ask. Before we move to that let me ask the parties if they have anything they wish to bring to the attention of the Committee. Starting with applicant, anything that we haven't already discussed?

MR. CARROLL: Nothing further at this point.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Staff?

MS. DeCARLO: Nothing further.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right. Any other party, any intervenor wish to bring anything up with the Committee, present or on the phone? Let me make sure I've got --

(No response.)

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right. I believe we may have some questions from the Committee Members so let's proceed with those, thank you.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: So I just have a handful of questions. Could you remind me what the coproducts out of this facility would be, fertilizer and maybe something else; is that correct?

MR. LERDAL: Yes, there will be two types of

fertilizer, urea in the pelletized form and urea ammonia nitrate. There will also be, as part of the process of gasifying the coal there is quite a bit of sulfur that will be removed as well. And of course the carbon dioxide.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay. And a question for staff. Is the Department of Food and Agriculture or any other department of state government involved in permitting or overseeing fertilizer production? Is that an entity or are there other entities that we should be talking to?

MS. DeCARLO: I am not aware of Department of Food and Ag's involvement in fertilizer permitting, we definitely can look into it. I do believe they are involved in certifying the fertilizer product.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay.

MS. DeCARLO: I don't know to what extent that would be involved in our permitting. But we will look into it and make sure we contact them to see if they're interested in any aspect of this project.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: That would be very helpful. Because one of the surprises that we don't want to have is to have another agency show up late in the process with requirements we weren't aware of or concerns we weren't aware of. And obviously -- to my knowledge this is the first Energy Commission project that has involved fertilizer production so I just want to make sure that we cover our

bases there.

Another question that I have. You know, to some degree some of the questions I am asking may be answered in the staff document and I am not asking you to go into or, you know, preview the PSA with us at this point in time. But I am quite interested in understanding more about where sequestration has ben demonstrated nationally or internationally and how this project takes advantage of information gained and the most advanced research and demonstrations that have been done on this topic. I'm just going to put that out there and hope that it's addressed in the PSA or subsequent to the PSA.

I've got one other thing I might say on the schedule but I want to know, Commissioner McAllister, maybe, if you have any other questions go ahead.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: I have one area I'd like to know more about. And we don't have to, again, we don't want to dig in to much to the details at this status conference but just sort of signal areas of interest.

Applicant, you have laid out some reasons for the shift to the Mitsubishi product, the Mitsubishi generation system, essentially, and the gasifier and everything. So I'm wondering -- so one impact of that was that you had to use more coal and less petcoke. And I think to some extent, from a California perspective, we're producing lots of

petcoke here and that petcoke is going to get used somewhere and it would be kind of nice to sort of, from an industrial ecology perspective, utilize it in the state. That was kind of one of the upsides of the original proposal, to dispose of that petcoke in a way that was innovative and closed loops.

So the fuel cycle to provide more coal and less petcoke is a change and I just want to understand some of the drivers. So you've laid out some of them, you know, it's more efficient, more robust in some ways, and I understand sort of at the top level but I would like to understand a little bit more deeply sort of the technological.

And if there are any, the sort of impacts, the implications of that change or the drivers of that change from the project, from the overall project perspective.

Sort of financing and maybe the DOE grant has some conditions on it, I don't know. But those sorts of issues maybe the representative from DOE could also speak to.

I'm interested in sort of understanding the issues that were driving the decision to change technologies in the application, with an eye towards understanding the implications for the fuel cycle and the actual plant that we would be approving -- that we would be considering.

MR. CARROLL: This is Mike Carroll on behalf of

the applicant. I don't believe we have on the phone with us today any representatives from Fluor, who I think would be in the best position to respond, so let me ask our team, both at the table and on the phone, if they would like to respond to that. But what I will also commit to is following up with a written submission from our complete technical team. But with that I'll open it up and ask if anybody on the phone or at the table here today wants to provide a preliminary response.

MR. LERDAL: I can -- this is Mark Lerdal from HECA. I can provide a fairly top level; I probably won't give you much more detail than you have. But it's a combination of commercial and technological factors. The petcoke is quite a bit more abrasive on the gasifier, for one. So that that mix, while changing it towards a larger mix toward the coal actually maintains the gasifier for quite a bit longer.

But, of course, the financing plan that the Japanese government had in place was very attractive for making it certain that the project actually got built. You know, this is a little bit of a chicken and egg, which one did you go to first. I can tell you that we are quite aware of this issue and we are doing additional testing on percentages.

A lot of this has to do with what an institution

like Mitsubishi Heavy Industries can give us a warranty, given that petcoke is a product that hasn't been gasified historically in the quantities that we're talking about. It's been done on a much smaller scale.

One of our principal technological guys and one of the Fluor guys is headed over to Japan next week to actually witness a couple more tests with some different factors. Petcoke, of course, is not as consistent a product as is coal from a single mine and so that trying to predict how it acts in the gasifier is much more difficult than it is with the coal. And then finally let's not forget that the Department of Energy grant is for coal, it's not for petcoke.

So for us it has been a delicate balance of trying to understand each and every one of the constituents that we have, and at the same time trying to make certain that we have a project that is able to be funded and built and so that we can actually accomplish the goals that we set up.

MR. DETWILER: This is Paul Detwiler from DOE.

Yeah, the grant is conditioned on significant coal use
through the period of DOE involvement, which extends for two
or three years after the start of commercial operation in
what's called the Demonstration Phase.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: So, Mr. Detwiler, this is helpful for the Committee to understand. So when we say

significant coal use for, you said the demonstration phase of the project, is that right?

MR. DETWILER: Correct.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Two or three years. Is it two years or --

MR. DETWILER: After commercial operation.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Two or three years after commercial operation. What is "significant coal use?" Is that measured by the amount of coal or the percentage of coal?

MR. DETWILER: It's a percentage. We have chose to measure it as a percentage of the feedstock.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: So you've chosen to measure it as a percentage of the feedstock as opposed to an absolute amount of --

MR. DETWILER: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: So for example --

MR. DETWILER: And it works well because, again, after DOE's involvement we don't have the authority or the purview to, you know, dictate operations after our involvement has ended.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: I see. And are there other projects that are being funded out of the same, the same kind of pot of Recovery Act money that are similar to this or that try to achieve, try to demonstrate similar

things? Or is this --

MR. DETWILER: Yes.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay. Can you tell us what those are?

MR. DETWILER: Well there is one in Texas, which would make fertilizer and  $CO_2$  and electricity as well. I don't, I'm not sure whether they plan to burn any petcoke at all.

There are a number of projects that intend to sequester  $CO_2$  in geological formations like saline formations without any enhanced oil recovery and those, I believe, plan to use exclusively coal.

And then there are similar projects but are funded under a different statutory authority that use  $CO_2$  from industrial sources. And those are not required to use coal, although some of them may. But they also come from like methane reformulation and things like that from commercial chemical plants.

But this program, the Clean Coal Power Initiative program, requires significant coal use by the project to qualify for DOE funding.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: And Mr. Detwiler, what is that percentage that DOE is operating under, the requirement?

MR. DETWILER: We don't have a fixed percentage

but, you know, it would have -- it can't be a de minimis amount.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: Okay.

MR. DETWILER: We don't have a -- there is no statutory cutoff line as to what's significant.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: Okay, thanks.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: So you don't have a cutoff in statute or in the program guidelines that defines what is significant?

MR. DETWILER: I don't believe we do, no.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay. I guess just as
12 a --

MR. DETWILER: And remember -- yeah.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Go ahead.

MR. DETWILER: I mean, remember, we were sort of on the other side of this issue with the first iteration of this project that wanted to use exclusively petcoke. And we had to make sure that they were going to use significant amounts of coal during the demonstration phase for that, that iteration.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: I see. So I think, you know, just speaking for myself, it would be helpful to me to understand more about what "significant" is. And to the degree that it is defined in the guidelines or defined in some way, that would be really helpful to me to understand.

And I would also be really interested in, you know, even getting a list of these other projects that are being funded that are similar to this one, both the ones that are tied to the clean coal power program and the ones that are also demonstrating other aspects of sequestration from industrial processes, as you said. That would be helpful background for the Committee.

MR. DETWILER: Okay.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: Great. And I'll just add to Commissioner Douglas' request. It would be very helpful for the Committee to have a sense of what the potential scenarios are, at least a plan for getting to some potential scenarios for the fuel cycle or the feedstock issue going forward. And so, you know, really fundamentally how locked in are we to one, one approach for fueling the plant or how much flexibility, you know, will there be going forward? I think that's important to know.

MR. DETWILER: I trust that that seems to me to be a question for the applicant, not for DOE.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: Yes. Sorry, I was actually looking at the applicant when I was talking so thank you.

MR. DETWILER: Okay, sorry. I just wanted to make sure I knew what my homework was. I take it for the first request you would like to know sort of the fuel sources for

those various projects?

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Yes, that would be -MR. DETWILER: Your request.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: That would be very helpful, the fuel sources and the actual amounts of coal.

Because to my way of thinking, both could be relevant to thinking how much is, you know, what is a significant amount of coal use. That would be --

MR. DETWILER: Okay. I'll see what I can do.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: That would be extraordinarily helpful. And also, you know, we may look at that list and we may see some projects that we might want to know more about because they may speak to technical issues that come up in this case and so having that list as a starting point would be really helpful to us.

MR. DETWILER: Okay, we'll provide that.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: I just have one more comment on the schedule, not really a question. It's important to the Energy Commission to move projects expeditiously, even when there are complicated issues and even when there is a need for information gathering. We have an iterative process that facilitates information gathering really through the process. I am going to be very focused on the schedule and our ability to stay on schedule.

At the same time I do have to say that I found

myself struggling with the implication that we had been studying a certain issue for three and a half years. I think that for some of the three and a half years this project was on inactive status and I don't know if it was a year or so of that time. So I want to just --

We are picking up a complex amendment, there are some significant project changes. Not everything has changed. And it is absolutely right that where water source or something like that has not changed we should be able to pick up and move forward much more quickly when it has not changed.

But at the same time I just want to be clear that we are all speaking the same language when it comes to the schedule. It is very important to me that this process stay on schedule and that we move forward and resolve issues. I think we also need to recognize that there was a period in which this application was waiting for changes that took some time to work through and now that it's here before us I want it to move as expeditiously and on schedule as we possibly can. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Okay, thank you. And just to follow up on the question that was asked a while ago about co-products from the project. I am not sure I heard mention of the ammonia. And just looking at the amended AFC it looks like anhydrous ammonia, I believe it would be, and

with the option of directly selling it rather than using it on site. Is that still -- I see you shaking your head.

MR. LERDAL: This is Mark Lerdal from HECA. No, I believe -- I'm not sure when we -- it was during some period during the question and answer period in the discovery, but we have eliminated anhydrous ammonia as a product.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: I just wanted to make sure about that. All right, thank you, great.

MR. CARROLL: And just to amplify that. There was some question about consistency of the manufacturing complex with the underlying zoning and general plan and certain -- manufacture of products for certain uses are permissible under the existing zoning and general plan designation whereas manufacture of products for certain other uses may not. And so there were some modifications, as Mr. Lerdal indicated, relative to what was contained in the amended AFC to ensure that the project was consistent with the underlying zoning in the general plan amendment. So that was really the driver for some of those changes in the project mix.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right, great, thank you. If the Commissioners don't have anything further I think we can move to public comment. I'll just say that the Committee will take under advisement everything you have all told us today and come up with a revised schedule. It

probably won't please everybody, it might not please anybody, but it will be what looks to the Committee to be the best compromise between expedition and thoroughness.

Okay. Let me ask if -- I don't see that any of the intervenors have joined us by phone but if you have why don't you identify yourselves at this time, other than Ms. Issod from the Sierra Club.

(No response.)

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HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right.

MS. ISSOD: And --

11 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Go ahead.

MS. ISSOD: I do have a, I have a follow-up question if that's okay?

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Please, go ahead.

MS. ISSOD: Great. It might have just been that I was unable to hear the discussion about the amount of coal use related to DOE's funding. Did you have a -- do you have a specific requirement with regards to HECA on a percentage of coal that this project must burn for the first few years?

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: I take it you're

21 directing your question to Mr. Detwiler?

MS. ISSOD: Yes.

23 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right.

MR. DETWILER: I'm here. Their plan to use 75 percent coal satisfies our statutory requirement that the

projects that get funded from these monies use coal, have significant use of coal.

MS. ISSOD: Okay.

MR. DETWILER: And that's not to say -- I have a task to answer the Commission to see whether we have any more specificity than that. I mean it's --

MS. ISSOD: Okay.

MR. DETWILER: That was the proposal made by the applicant and we deemed that significant. That's not to say that we wouldn't have deemed 80 or 60 or 40 or 90. I mean (WebEx interference) significant -- sufficient either, so.

MS. ISSOD: Okay. So your contract documents don't specify that it must go above a certain percentage.

MR. DETWILER: We would have a problem if suddenly the plant burned 100 percent petcoke or 99 percent petcoke.

MS. ISSOD: Okay, thank you.

MR. DETWILER: That kind of change would have to be approved by the Department. But I do need to find out whether we have guidelines or other, you know, ceilings or thresholds or minimum amounts.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: I guess I would just point out, this is Andrew McAllister. It seems like in some ways if technologically you could use more petcoke, then given the difficulty of that as a feedstock, it sort of proves the concept of -- because coal would be actually

easier to do than petcoke. So I guess I'm kind of wondering
-- it would be nice to know sort of what DOE's criteria for
sort of proving technology is. And at a more fundamental
level, just because the project may be able to meet those
needs. Sort of, concept kind of needs, with some additional
flexibility also available.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: You know -- this is

Commissioner Douglas. I'll just kind of flip Commissioner

McAllister's comment into a question. Is there anything

that one would not understand about how this technology

applies to coal from a project that uses petcoke? I mean, I

think the premise of his comment or question was that

petcoke presents the same issues with potentially some

additional complications, as opposed to not proving

something. So, Mr. Detwiler, we would definitely be

interested in your thoughts.

MR. DETWILER: My answer is this, is that nothing gets proven by projects that aren't built. So I will look at the technical things but, I mean, I will look at the DOE statutory requirements and guidelines. But my guess is that this is more driven by the technological envelope for the turbines and gasifiers and I am way out of my depth now, rather than -- rather than DOE statutory requirements. As I said, the only question we had was with the previous iteration where there was a plan to burn 100 percent petcoke

and we were certain that that did not meet the statutory requirements for funding under this program.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: And this is not to impugn the economic and financial issues. So I just want to be clear this is a technological discussion right now.

MR. LERDAL: This is Mark Lerdal again. There is one other commercial issue that I didn't mention and that has to do with the way coal is sold as opposed to the way petcoke is sold. Petcoke is a commodity that is not subject typically to long-term supply contracts. As the Commission knows, a high percentage of it is exported to India, Indonesia and China for combustion. And a lot of that has to do with really some of the short-term spot markets in the Far East.

With coal, typically they want a -- the supplier wants a longer contract so that he can make the capital investment at the mine so that it knows that it can recover its investment. Finally, I have one little bugaboo that I want to, that I want to mention. We don't burn coal, we will gasify it.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: We definitely hear you on that last point.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: Point taken.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Point taken. I was intrigued by your description of the difference in the

market for petcoke versus coal. Are there commercial barriers to long-term contracts for petcoke or is it more just that that isn't typically done?

MR. LERDAL: Primarily commercial barriers. It's been described as either a byproduct of the refining process, but of course it is not a byproduct because it is a product that is sold. But it's thought of in the refining business as a byproduct and therefore it changes -- its composition is changed each time a different supply of crude oil is used. And so its quantity is different, its makeup is different, the constituent parts that are taken out. Each different refinery has a different footprint for its petroleum coke.

You know, again, perhaps we could get a longer term. But one of the concerns is that the price -- not only the -- not only the quantity and the quality but the price fluctuates so much. So we would be talking to an organization like BP, Valero, one of these, where historically it's been somewhat additional income. If the commercial operator at the refinery were to set the long-term price too low it wouldn't be a great career move. If it would be too high perhaps we couldn't get financed. So we have been working on this, of trying to think about some sort of artificial hedge or some sort of other long-term contract but to date we haven't been successful.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: You know, your answers are very helpful and they always spark more questions and so I'm going to do it to you again. But you should feel free to defer answers to some of these questions too if you feel a need to.

The question that came to me as you were speaking is, how big a difference does the variation in say composition or makeup of the petcoke make for the gasifier? Is that a big deal, is that an important nuance but potentially manageable? I mean, is that one of the warranty issues that you're thinking about? I am just trying to understand what the level of variation is and how that affects the gasifier. Because I definitely hear you that the refining industry sees petcoke as something of a byproduct and they certainly aren't currently geared up to producing consistent, uniform petcoke for someone who cares about more subtle distinctions.

MR. LERDAL: Well, let's start with this. I think the refineries are doing everything they can to eliminate petcoke, right. Because everything that ends up as petcoke means it is not being used as one of the products that they can get a more premium price.

So I am not going to be able to answer most of your question but I can add -- because you made me think of another part. We are now testing the solids that come out

of the gasifier. We're trying to find, because we are obligated to find, some use for those because the last thing we want to do is have all those end up in a landfill.

So once again, the consistency of the coal, we'll be able to find a gasifier solid that will -- you know, we can understand what the use is going to be. Once we reintroduce petcoke with all of its constituent bad guy products in it, it makes that a little more difficult as well. So we will get some answers for you on, on the -- what the nasties do to the gasifier, but it is a big deal.

PRESIDING MEMBER DOUGLAS: Okay. Well it will definitely help us to understand more as we go through the process. And thanks for your helpfulness in answering questions today.

MR. CARROLL: Let me just reiterate, we certainly appreciate the Committee's questions and interest in this topic so I'll reiterate my offer that we will follow-up with a written submission. As you've gathered from this exchange, the fuel mix is driven by a number of complicated, regulatory, technical, commercial issues. But we'll spin all of those out in a written submission and provide that to the Committee.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER McALLISTER: Thank you very much.

HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Okay, thank you. Let's

once again ask if there is any party, either present or on

the phone, who wishes to address the Committee or ask a 1 2 question before we move to public comment? 3 (No response.) 4 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: All right, hearing none, 5 let's move to public comment. Let me ask first if there is 6 anyone present here in the room in Sacramento who wishes to come forward and make comment? 7 8 (No response.) 9 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Apparently not. Is there 10 anyone on the phone who wishes to address the Committee and 11 make a public comment? 12 (No response.) 13 HEARING OFFICER RENAUD: Apparently not, all 14 right. All right, thank you very much for your 15 participation. The Committee will now adjourn to closed session for deliberation of the matters discussed here 16 17 today. After that I will return and formally adjourn the 18 meeting but this will end the public participation portion 19 of the meeting at this time. Thank you again. 20 (The Committee adjourned into 21 closed session at 11:44 a.m.) 22 (The Committee reconvened from closed 23 session at 11:53 a.m., had nothing to

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report and immediately adjourned.)

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## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JOHN COTA, an Electronic Reporter, do hereby certify that I am a disinterested person herein; that I recorded the foregoing California Energy Commission Status Conference; that it was thereafter transcribed.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said conference, or in any way interested in the outcome of said conference.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of January, 2013.

JOHN	COTA	

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I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript, to the best of my ability, from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

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